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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1A

COUNTRY	China	REPORT NO.	
SUBJECT	Location of Motor Transport Regiments, Northwest Military Area	DATE DISTR.	5 November 1953
	25X1A	NO. OF PAGES	1
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

BY CABLE

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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SOURCE:

On 11 September 1953, the entire 3 Automobile Regiment, a reserve transport unit of the Northwest China Military Area, transferred from Kansu to Sinkiang. This transfer was ordered because the 2 Automobile Regiment, which was based in Sinkiang, and the independent automobile battalion of the Sinkiang Military District had been found inadequate to meet Sinkiang's transportation requirements. Prior to its transfer, the headquarters of the 3 Automobile Regiment had been at Lanchou (N 36-03, E 103-41). The tasks and responsibilities of the 3 Regiment were assumed after its transfer by the 5 Automobile Regiment. The 5 Automobile Regiment, with headquarters in Lanchou and subordinate units in western Kansu, had been engaged in Kansu-Sinkiang transport activities [ ] 25X1A

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[ ] Comment. Probably no special significance should be attached to the description of these units as "automobile" regiments, a designation probably resulting merely from a translator's choice of terms. Available information carries the 3 and 5 Truck Regiments in Korea; however, these designations could well be duplicated in military area motor transport units. In [ ] (Organization of New Tank Regiment, Sinkiang Military District) this source reported the presence in Sinkiang in August of an independent motor vehicle battalion and two motor vehicle regiments of the Sinkiang Military District, but did not give the designations of the units described. 25X1A

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SECRET  
SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	USSR (Ukrainian SSR)	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>	25X1A
SUBJECT	Health and Sanitation in Uzhgorod and Koritnyani	DATE DISTR.	5 November 1953	
DATE OF INFO.	<input type="text"/>	NO. OF PAGES	2	
PLACE ACQUIRED	<input type="text"/>	REFERENCE NO.	RD	
		REFERENCES	<input type="text"/>	25X1A

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Uzhgorod

1. Immigrants from other parts of the USSR residing in Uzhgorod consist of approximately 80 percent Great Russians or Belorussians, 17 percent Ukrainians, and three percent Mongolians.
2. Since the end of World War II, the housing situation has been very bad. Dwellings have been overcrowded and not kept in repair. The Soviets did not build new apartment houses or other types of dwellings. Of the existing houses, only approximately 20 percent were equipped with bathrooms.
3. The slaughterhouse had the same modern equipment which it had when it was built in 1937. In 1939, a meat-packing shop was built in the yard of the slaughterhouse, but the Soviets used this building as a butcher shop. There were about 40 employees in the slaughterhouse in 1952. There was no medical center in the slaughterhouse; there were only very poorly-equipped first-aid kits.
4. There was regular veterinary service and inspection. A Russian veterinarian and his female laboratory assistant, who lived in Uzhgorod, had the job of checking all meat.
5. The grocery and meat departments of the Gastronom were generally clean but compared unfavorably with sanitary conditions during Czech and Hungarian rule. No fly control was employed; the employees nailed out some flypapers and covered the meat and groceries with cheesecloth. Men and women from the Saninspektsiya inspected the Gastronom two or three times a week. The inspection was not very effective; the inspectors always tried to bribe the store managers to give them some meat or groceries.

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC							
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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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-2-

6. There was no whole milk available in the shops. They sold cottage cheese and skim milk in bottles. Source does not know whether the milk was pasteurized.
  7. There were two food markets (kolkhoznyy rynok) in the town. In these markets, the meat, butter, bread, and other food products were not protected from flies and dirt. Both markets were inspected daily by women inspectors from the Saninspektsiya. The inspectors were primarily concerned with the cleanliness of the white aprons worn by the food sellers and not with the quality of the food. They took 100 grams or one deciliter of the various products for samples and gave their permission to sell the items. They used the samples for their own purposes, either to eat or sell.
  8. Source had not heard of any widespread infectious diseases in Uzhgorod. Under Soviet rule, venereal diseases increased, especially among the newcomers. All kinds of drugs were available on the black market. Many inhabitants who had relatives living in the US and Canada received various drugs in packages. The prices of these drugs on the black market were very high.
  9. Kitchen refuse was used for feeding animals, if circumstances permitted keeping pigs in the yards. The "newcomers" especially kept pigs, hens, and geese, sometimes even in their kitchens. Only a very small percentage of the night soil was used for fertilizer.
  10. The hospital (bolnitsa) was located on ulitsa Pobeda. The hospital had the following departments: surgery, department for internal diseases, lung infections, psychiatry, women's section, maternity (in a separate building), children's clinic, and isolation wards. Source did not know the number of beds in the hospital. The hospital was generally clean but not compared with pre-1945 conditions. The service and food were very poor and inadequate. Source had heard that there was a special department for higher-ranking Party members, where they received the best food and service.
  11. The polyclinic was located in a street near Red Square. Medical examinations and first aid were given; there were no beds. The polyclinic was fairly clean but less so than before 1945. The medical service was inadequate; there were only a few physicians, who examined a fixed number of patients daily. Numbered tickets were issued to the patients; the earliest arrivals were examined and only at the time marked on the tickets.
  12. The dispensary was also located near Red Square. Laboratory examinations and X-ray service were given here. The dispensary was clean and the service was good.
  13. The streets of Uzhgorod were generally clean but not so clean as during the Czech and Hungarian regimes.
- Koritnyani
14. The population of Koritnyani has not increased since the end of the war. The percentage of immigrants from other parts of the USSR is insignificant; only six Russian and Ukrainian families, approximately 30 people, arrived after the Soviet occupation. The housing situation was adequate, with no change since the end of World War II.
  15. The only available veterinarian lived in the neighboring village of Veliki-Gejovce (formerly Nagygejoc). He inspected only the kolkhoz livestock.
  16. There was only one grocery and no food market (kolkhoznyy rynok) in the village. The grocery (and inn) was fairly clean, but there was no control of flies. It was inspected weekly by the village physician, who merely stopped long enough to drink some vodka. There was no milk on sale in the shop.
  17. The streets of the village were generally clean. The water was potable, and it was not necessary to boil it. Waste was not treated in a plant or disposed of in any river. Garbage was fed to animals or thrown in dunghills. Night soil was used for fertilizer. Source had not heard of any widespread diseases in the area of Koritnyani.
  18. No black market existed in the village.

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